

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No. 1095.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:
4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gal.
—barrel \$2 12 cts. do.
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22 cts. pr. lb.
—smaller quantity 25 cts.
Fish, as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 8w.

MACBEAN'S, (LATE WIN-TER'S) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tate's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK. These excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations, and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Boling, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase.—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the shores. For terms apply to James McCall at the Grist-Mill, or to W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UN-DRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Macconns in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Richmond, will be attended to.

7 Nov. 1806. 6t

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 10 December next. DINNER will be on table at half past two o'clock. The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y
August 20, 1806.

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN,

in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rely their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their arduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellott, Esq. Peterburgh, near Versailles, Woodford county; to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county; or to Daniel Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.
COPPER-PLATE COPIES,
For sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

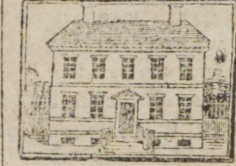
Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses; He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



Phillip Bulth, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. 1t.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive officer. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.



RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER, FROM PHILADELPHIA. HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilton's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

WILL BE SOLD

IN Lexington, on the 25th of November, the full bred horses

ALBERT and REGULUS,

raised by Col. John Hoskins of Virginia, for which a long credit will be allowed, by giving bond with approved securities. The terms to be made known fully on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM HOSKINS.

Oct. 30.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Officer particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their customs.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorized to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expense.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806. 1t

FAYETTE COUNTY &c.

TAKEN up by Daniel Carter, living 5 miles from the Cross Plains, one IRON GRAY MARE, with a bald face, three years old, branded on the left buttock S. Appraised to 60 dollars.

JULY 1806. 3t

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walker Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1806. 3w.

DANIEL BRINER,

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3m.

LOST

On Monday 10th Inst. at W. Satterwhite's door in Lexington, a dark bay HORSE,

near fifteen hands high, foxed and nicked, one hind foot white, brand not recollected, trots naturally, shod before, streak of white across the root of the tail, also a

BRIDLE & SADDLE,

whoever finds said property, and returns it to the owner, living in Woodford County Clear Creek, shall have five dollars.

3t.

ROBT. DAVIDSON.

November 20 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia in addition to his former assortment, Silk and cotton Shawls aff'd, Silk and cotton Hosiery aff'd, Silk Gloves and Laces aff'd, Lace Garters and Crapes aff'd, Laced & plain cambric Muffs aff'd, Figured and plain Dimities aff'd, Fancy and coarse Calicoes aff'd, Cotton Shambay's & coarse Muffs aff'd, Morocco Slippers & Wool cards aff'd

QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE, & GROCERIES,

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash, hemp, country-linen and sugar.

Lexington Nov. 18, 1806. 4t

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER, HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S & GLASS WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,
10 do. Loaf do.
1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,
Demi-johns Sbrub, & Lime Juice,
20 Cwt. Campeachy ogwood,
500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BASI & YOUNG,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore, making all sizes of stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. &c. Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Carrying shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of ALTE & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-Smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.



Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit, July term

1806.

John S. Magowen, Complainant,

against

John Boskell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

I WANT TO PURCHASE

Fifty barrels of GOOD WHISKEY,

and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with forage.

10 IL CRAWFORD.

Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lexington.

9t Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

CASH

WILL be given for clean Merchantable Wheat delivered in Lexington, or at my Mill on South Elkhorn. Enquire of Saml. Downing or Hart & Barlett in Lexington, or at the Mill of Geo. Caldwell.

Nv. 3, 1806.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

to Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co. 14

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, Pittsburgh, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Planes of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16, 1806. 6m.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE & STATUONARY,

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hall's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Barrow's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacron, Sanford's Letters from Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Arocto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixote, Gilblas de Santillana, Helham's Philosophy, Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christ an Religion, Davist's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilton's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. 1t.

Francis Krickle & John Sheld,

HAVE this day dissolved co-partnership, in Tavern keeping on Main-Cross street, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the firm, to bring in their accounts.

November 20, 1806

From the Louisiana Gazette.

Mr. Mowry.

BELIEVING that your communication with the best informed characters of this territory, has enabled you to judge with accuracy, the truth of the following remarks and calculations on this country and its productions, I offer them to you with a wish, that if you approve, you will publish them for the benefit of such of our countrymen as may be disposed to derive an advantage from the information contained therein.

AS many erroneous ideas are entertained in the distant parts of the United States, respecting the salubrity of this country, which has been decried by ignorance and malevolence; and as the advantages which the farmers and planters possess over those of any other quarter of the world, and many other particulars respecting this new acquisition to the United States, are but little known; I have taken some pains to procure information, the result of which, I communicate to you. The statements here offered, being made under the eye of those who have immediate opportunities of correcting any errors, or misrepresentations which might find place in them, will I hope carry conviction to those for whose benefit they are intended, and cause at least an impartial eye to be turned to a country which affords resources to the farmers and planters of other parts, almost too great to arrest belief.

With respect to climate and salubrity, few have given to themselves the trouble of making much enquiry, but have founded their belief on the reports of seamen, boatmen, or the travellers who have passed rapidly through our country, and without a knowledge of the language, without the means, or perhaps the desire of obtaining just information, spread wherever they went, the horrid tale of sickness and death, which their distorted imaginations always presented to them. These tales related to people of more sense and information, acquired belief by reason of our southern climate, our low country and immense collection of waters, without reflecting that other causes may have combined to guard us from their ill effects. What these causes are, independent of the excellence and purity of the water, I must leave to the learned, who may investigate them to determine.—I content myself with the fact, and to prove it, submit the following statements of our population, and mortality in the city of New-Orleans, and three adjoining counties, which occupy a space of 150 miles on both sides of the river, from the Fort of Plaquemine near the sea, to Manchac at the upper end of the island of Orleans.

These counties have always been looked on as the most unhealthy of the territory, from being the lowest and most exposed to damps and exhalations. The period I have chosen, viz: from the 1st of August 1805, to the 1st of August 1806; is that in which the country parts are known to be the most unhealthy, on account of the excessive and continual rains in the autumn, which caused an unusual number of fevers, and the remarkable cold and severe winter, which suddenly followed, equally caused a more than ordinary number of pleuritis, and other disorders. I therefore believe, that no one acquainted with Louisiana, will hesitate to say, that the statement would be erroneous, only in supposing, that an equal number of deaths had always occurred during a like period, or that they bore the same ratio to the births and population in the other districts of Louisiana.

To bring this matter in a clear light before the eye of strangers, I first annex the population of the parts treated of from the latest returns, premising however, that many of them are considerably underrated, that they may afterwards compare the number of deaths with it, and let them then decide whether their own or any other country, to their knowledge, has enjoyed a greater degree of health for the period mentioned.

Population of the city and county of Orleans, extending along the river from the neighborhood of Fort Plaquemine, 20 leagues below, to the German county, 6 leagues above New-Orleans.

City and county of	Whites.	Coloured people
Orleans, German county extending along the river 10 leagues higher up	7069	11989
County of Acadia extending from the limits of the latter about 12 leagues further up the river	1900	3274
County of Yberville extending from the limits of the county of Acadia to Manchac, on the left bank of the river, and to the end of the settled part of the county on the right bank about 43 leagues above New-Orleans	2728	2556
	1587	933

Here is then an aggregate population in these four counties in the most exposed situations on the banks of the river Mississippi.

	Whites.	Coloured people
The number of deaths in the same counties for the time before mentioned was viz:	285	414
In the city and county of New-Orleans, from the registers of the parish churches, and returns collected from the planters on the distant plantations, viz:		
Per parish registers in New-Orleans	161	500
Parish of St. Bernard	5	5
Terre aux Boeuf—Returns collected from the planters	4	13
	170	518

In the German county composed of two Parishes, of St. Charles and St. John Baptist

In St. Charles	15	28
St. John Baptist	21	26

In the county of Acadia composed of the two Parishes, of St. James and Ascension.

In St. James	36	19
Ascension	14	6

In the county of Yberville composed of the Parishes of St. Gabriel and St. Bernard

In St. Gabriel	24	15
St. Bernard	3	2

Making a total of 699 deaths, which compared to the aggregate population will be 1 for every 47 whites, and 45 blacks or people of colour.

To those accustomed to examine such statements, this proportion will be so small as almost to preclude the possibility of belief; but if we add to the population quoted here, which is that of residents only, the immense number of strangers from foreign parts, from the Ohio, Mississippi Territory, and the distant counties, the seamen and boatmen which crowd New-Orleans for 7 months in the year, exclusive of the garrison, the whole of which may be calculated at one half in addition to the population, this extreme degree of health, and small degree of mortality, must appear really astonishing—the registers however, are open to the eye of any person, whose curiosity may lead them to inspect them and conviction may be thus obtained by those who trust only to their own examination. The thing is of importance to Louisiana, as it respects the idea entertained of it by strangers, and on that account it were to be wished, particular enquiry might be made to change their present disadvantageous opinion of this country.

In the counties before mentioned the number of births from the 1st of August 1805, to the 1st of August 1806, amounted to the following numbers, as per the registers of the Parish churches, viz:

	Whites.	Coloured people
Parish convent church, New-Orleans,	273	662
St. Bernard, Terre Aux Boeuf,	25	5
St. Charles, German county,	26	30
St. John Baptist, do.	68	84
St. James, county of Acadia,	94	40
Ascension, do.	50	10
St. Gabriel, county of Yberville,	44	51
St. Bernard, Galviston,	11	1
	591	883

From what has been said of the salubrity of this country, it is not to be supposed emigrants or strangers are totally exempt from the danger of sickness or death—on the contrary, they are the persons most subject to it from their habits of

body, their mode of living, their want of due care and unnecessary exposure. When in this country we see a poor family descend the Ohio and Mississippi in the middle of Summer, and arrived after a fatiguing voyage and an exposure to the sun of forty days in a flat boat, at the Natchez landing, mouth of Bayou Sarah, or elsewhere, and when instead of having a comfortable house, or the means of procuring one to lodge the family in on arrival, it is left in the boat still exposed and living on salt and rancid provisions, without even a supply of vegetables, while the head of the family is searching for the owner of some piece of vacant land, when after a bargain is struck, the wretched family removes into the unsettled country without a stock of wholesome provision, and drinks the water of a spring which scarce runs through the heap of leaves and filth which choke it up—when it is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather while the trees are felled to raise their future dwelling, and when we see what the log house is when raised, the little cleanliness observed in it, unfortunately we may add, the too great use of spirituous liquors, when they can be obtained—what can there be expected but sickness, misery, death, and complaints against the Mississippi territory and Louisiana, which would have been remedied in people of common means by a little foresight and precaution, and even in the poorest classes, by a removal at a more temperate season, when there would be time enough to provide against the danger of the summer heats and get sheltered from them.

Should an enemy of Louisiana here raise the usual hue and cry against us of Yellow Fever, which has been so industriously circulated and echoed from one end of the union to the other, and made its inhabitants look upon death as unavoidable when compelled to visit our shores—I would reply to him by asking whether Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York or Pennsylvania have been looked on as the certain grave yard of strangers, because their capitals have been sometimes afflicted with this scourge—I shall be answered in the negative, and told that a few maritime cities were alone subject to it, and at particular seasons only, that the sickness never spread itself a mile from their extremities, and that those who took the timely precaution of retiring ever so little a distance into the country on the appearance of this disorder were certain of escaping from it. It is just the case here likewise, with this additional happiness, that it appears here seldom or never than in most of the ports of the United States, having been visited only four times since that disorder was first known amongst us—that the residents for a few years in the city are perfectly free and secure from its ravages, which are confined to strangers and new comers, whereas in the other parts of the United States the oldest residents are equally its victims with the greatest strangers.

In the counties of Acadia, Yberville and the lower parts of the county of Orleans, with very few exceptions, all the men and a very great proportion of the women and children, are at times employed in the labours of the field—in the lower part of the county of German coast, and for a few leagues above and below New-Orleans, the planters being generally richer, are less occupied in the laborious part of the culture of their estates; but there are few indeed, who do not themselves overlook and attend to the labor of their slaves, and consequently like them, exposed to every danger and inconvenience, whether arising from the heat of summer or cold of winter—and it is a lamentable tale, but it ought to be told, that of the strangers, seamen and boatmen, who find here an untimely fate, nine in ten, at least, owe their deaths to intemperance.

This will shew that our climate is neither unhealthy or dangerous, even to the poorer class of whites who may be under the necessity of supporting themselves by their bodily labour in the field, nor can it be objected that the present inhabitants of the Mississippi, being all creoles, are habituated to the climate from their birth, and consequently less liable to suffer from its effects—this is far from being the case, a full half of all the settlers on the Mississippi in these four counties are either Europeans, Americans, or Acadians from Nova Scotia, a great

many of whom, especially among the latter, cut down themselves the first trees that were felled on their plantations, and with no other assistance than what they have derived from their own exertions, arrived at a state of ease if not of affluence, rarely to be met with in people in their circumstances in other countries—let the thousands of Americans who have seen their habitations and their annually increasing improvements, in their different voyages down the Mississippi, testify to the truth of this assertion.

It may be asked by what means have they arrived at this state of ease and affluence, what magic has assisted them?—It will be easily answered, by cultivating the richest lands in the world, whose productions find an immediate market at their doors, which being of a superior value to those raised in the United States, and cultivated without the expense which attends them in other countries favored with a similar climate, have enabled the Louisiana planters to lay up large sums from the produce of their crops and thereby augment their fortunes much more rapidly than in any other part of the United States.

To prove this facility of laying up large sums it will only be necessary to state the nature and value of the productions of the soil and quantity of acres which a hand can annually cultivate.

The staple productions of Louisiana are Rice, Cotton and Sugar, and a negro can easily plant and cultivate four acres of land and get in the crop, besides raising a sufficiency of provision for his own consumption, and a proportion of those necessary for the stock and family of his master.

An acre of Cotton under tolerable cultivation is known to produce 2000 lbs. of Cotton in seed, or 250 lbs. of clean Cotton, which at 20 cents is 50 dollars, and the negro or other person employed in this branch of culture will gain annually - - - - - 200

An acre of Rice produces about the same sum, and the labor of a person for a year, employed in its cultivation will be about the same with the foregoing. - - - - - 200

An acre in sugar cane in lands already impoverished by 80 years successive cultivation, without a particle of manure having ever been laid on them, produces even in bad crops 1000 lb. of sugar, and a proportionable quantity of molasses, valued at 87 1-2 dollars, and a negro can cultivate at least four acres, equal to - - - - - 350

To prove these statements with respect to cotton and rice, by citing any particular instances of those who have raised the quantities here mentioned, is unnecessary as the whole country, from German county to the extremity of the Mississippi territory, wherever they are cultivated, can bear witness to it; and the facts are already well enough established in the united states generally, by the thousands who have been eye witnesses of it, and who have either borne testimony of it verbally, or communicated it in writing to their friends and acquaintances.

With respect to our sugar cane, there have been less opportunities of acquiring or communicating information; its introduction has been of a late date, the first experiments though successful beyond the expectations of those who ventured on them, were still in the opinions of the planters at large, attended with great risk, because, they attributed to the seasons and the culture itself, the faults and losses arising from their own want of timely preparation, and of pecuniary means, and of a due degree of experience. Convinced at last, by the immense fortunes rapidly acquired by those who persevered in their undertakings and who were not alarmed by unfounded fears and clamours, they learned to lay at their own doors, the faults they had before committed, and by re-commencing a culture too easily abandoned after an inadequate trial, have finally shewn the triumph of fact and experience over uncertain and vague theory and misrepresentation. The cultivation of the sugar cane, the mode and season of cutting, the process of boiling and curing being now understood, and the thousand facts by which its success is forever established here, being generally known to the planter, have inspired a confidence, an industry, and a desire to

undertake this branch of agriculture which bid fair to raise it in a few years to the highest pitch to which it is capable of being carried in this country. Its success will free the people of the United States from a dependence on foreign nations for an article now become indispensable and in return for the money laid out amongst us for it, shall contribute to their prosperity, by the consumption of their produce and manufactures, by the employment of their shipping and seamen, and by the payment of an immense sum in duties to the national treasury, which will be in proportion to our revenues and resources, and certainly will be in a ten fold rate to any other part of the union, possessed of only an equal population.

The following statement of the crops of Sugar made last year by the undermentioned persons and with the number of negroes stated to be employed by each individual, will exemplify in the strongest manner what has been before advanced, of the superior advantages enjoyed by the planters established on the Mississippi, over those of any other part of the union, or perhaps of any other country.—These persons are amongst the first characters, and of those best known among us—their residence is within a few miles of the city on either hand; they frequently visit it, and if a doubt should be entertained of the truth of the statements, it can easily be dispelled by the trouble of enquiry of the parties.

Monf. La Ronde has 40 working hands in all, of whom 4 were employed to attend his cattle and garden, the produce of which amounted to Dollars 1500

He had 135 acres of cane, 20 of which were ratoons, or canes which had been cut once or twice.

He sold 12 acres of canes to a neighbor for Dollars. 960

Dollars. 2460

And with the remainder made 180,000 lbs. of Sugar, which he sold and delivered Messrs. Poulney & Brown, at 8 1-2 dollars per C. amounting to Dollars. 15300

He sold besides 122 hhds. of Molasses to M. Castillon, of 50 gallons each, at 10 dollars. Dollars. 1952

Making the sum of 19712 dollars, earned in a year by a gang of 40 negroes.

M. Lisle Sarpy on the estate now owned by the mayor of the city, had last year 28 working hands and cultivated 80 acres of cane, twenty of which were ratoons, that had been cut once before, he sold 140,000 lbs. sugar at 8 1-2 dollars per C. Dollars. 11575

100 hhds. Molasses of 50 gallons each 1600

Dollars. 13175

The negroes on this estate towards the end of the season, being unable to cut the cane in time, there were employed two successive Sundays, 30 negroes hired from the neighboring estates.

M. Alexander La Branch has 60 working hands, he sold 230,000 lbs. Sugar at 8 dollars per cwt. Dollars. 18400

165 hhds. Molasses at 17 dollars. 2805

Dollars. 21205

M. Louis Habine has 47 working hands, he sold 185,000 lbs. Sugar, at 8 1-2 dollars Dollars. 15725

146 hhds. Molasses of 50 gallons Dollars. 2312

Dollars. 18037

Messrs. D. & L. La Branch had 44 working hands, they sold 190,000 lbs. Sugar, at 8 1-2 dollars per cwt. Dollars. 16150

128 hhds. Molasses at 17 dollars. 2176

Dollars. 18326

M. Manuel Andry had 40 working hands, he sold 150,000 lbs. Sugar at 8 1-2 dollars per cwt. Dollars. 12870

112 hhds. Molasses at 17 dollars. 1904

Dollars. 14774

M. Jaquis Fortier had 40 working hands, and hired during the time of grinding ten more, he sold 255000 lbs. Sugar at 8 dollars per cwt.

Dolls. 18800
150 hds. Molasses at 17
dollars 2550

Dolls. 21350

Mr. Eugene Fortier had 45 working hands, he sold 173000 lbs. Sugar, at 8 dollars per cwt.

Dolls. 14240
150 hds. Molasses at 17
dollars 2550

Dolls. 16790

M. Norbert Fortier had 42 working hands, he sold 158,000 lbs. Sugar at 8 dollars per cwt.

Dolls. 12640
130 hds. Molasses at 16
dollars 2080

Dolls. 14720

M. Adelard Fortier had 48 working hands, he sold 180,000 lbs. Sugar at 8 dollars per cwt.

Dolls. 14400
142 hds. Molasses at 17
dollars 2414

Dolls. 16814

M. Pifero has 45 working hands, he sold to Cavellier and Sons 220,000 lbs. Sugar, at 8 dollars per cwt.

Dolls. 17600
160 casks Molasses 2560

Dolls. 20160

M. Desfréhan had 40 working hands, and when his cane was ready to cut he bought 10 new negroes he sold to Mr. John Morgan 222190 lbs. Sugar.

Dolls. 17775
160 casks molasses 2560

Dolls. 20335

And it is well known that he has made an equal crop for four or five successive years.

The quantity of sugar above mentioned, is that which was sold by the planters independent of which each of them retained a sufficiency for family purposes, and for the use of their negroes.

It will not I presume be objected that many other planters who have as many slaves, have not done quite as much; it answers my object, to point out what can be effected by attention, and a knowledge of one's business. I could cite some instances of planters, who, with fewer hands, have proportionally done much more; but as they are few in number, I think it would be as improper to found a calculation on their extraordinary exertions as on the remissness, supineness, or ignorance of those whose success has not answered the general expectation.

As a convincing proof, with what ease the cultivation of the cane, and process of sugar making is followed in Louisiana, I shall mention a circumstance, that will I know, never be believed by any Jamaica or St. Domingo planter, who has not seen it, which is—that the cultivation of the cane, and process of sugar making, has been attended with extraordinary success by many persons not possessed of more than 20 negroes, and in some cases not more than 12. This will excite a smile of ridicule on the faces of those who hold it to be impossible to manage a sugar plantation with less than 150 working hands.—There is not a sugar plantation in Louisiana possessed of 150 slaves, of all ages and sizes, yet they make as much with their small gangs, as the nabobs of the islands, with four times their number; and were they certain as in the islands of having time sufficient to cut their cane, in the interval between the first white frosts which ripen, and the hard ones which destroy them, their revenue would be doubled, as they can plant and cultivate more than they can afterwards cut and secure. This is owing to the facility of ploughing their lands and not being under the necessity of digging trenches to plant their cane in, as in Jamaica, and elsewhere. The same number of negroes required to plant, tend, and boil the produce of two hundred acres of land in cane, would scarce be sufficient in a year to dig the holes to plant it in Jamaica.

AN AMERICAN.

TAKEN UP by Nathan Burrows, living in Lexington, one bay horse, six years old, fifteen and one half hands high, near hind foot white, appraised to 50 dollars.

CH. HUMPHREYS,
Nov. 5, 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 24.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bainbridge, MR. HUGH PAYNE, to the agreeable Miss MATILDA BROWN, both of this county.

We are authorized to state that Geo. M. Bibb Esq. will serve as a representative, if elected, in the room of Henry Clay Esq.

From Frankfort we learn that the House of Representatives have cited Judge Sebastian to appear before them on Thursday next, to answer to the charge of receiving a pension from the Spanish government.

THE Subscribers to the Lexington Dancing Assemblies, are requested to meet at Wilson's Inn on Wednesday evening next, at six o'clock, for the purpose of adopting rules and regulations, and of appointing managers for the ensuing season.

We were much disappointed yesterday when the Southern Mail arrived without a Mail from Natchez. The late accounts gave us reason to expect we should have heard of hostilities having actually commenced, before this time.

The last Eastern Mail contained no later European advices than before received.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 4.

Leave given to bring in the following bills, viz.—Providing for the redemption of non-residents lands sold for taxes—concerning elections—to repeal part of the act of 1805, allowing fees for certain services—altering the mode of summoning juries—to amend the several acts concerning the militia.

Wednesday, November 5.

The Governor returned the enrolled bill, presented to him last session, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts preventing vexatious suits, and regulating proceedings in civil cases," with his objections thereto.

Thursday, November 6.

The bill altering the mode of summoning juries, was reported, ordered to be printed, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday the 18th inst.

This bill contemplates the choice of jurors by lot from the county at large, and is similar, in most, if not all of its provisions to the bill which passed the house last session, and fell in the senate.

Read the first time, a bill to repeal the several acts concerning inspections of beef and pork; and a bill erecting a new county out of Lincoln.

Read a second time, a bill providing for the redemption of non-residents lands.

Monday, November 10.

Read the first time, a bill authorizing debtors to confess judgment in the clerk's office.

Read the first time, a bill to amend the several acts establishing a permanent revenue.

This bill contemplates extending the time for sheriffs' payments into the public treasury, to the 15th November. And laying a tax on hawkers and peddlars of twenty dollars per annum.

Passed an act, to amend an act, entitled an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning constables; and authorizing coroners to summon a jury—an act giving further time to return plats and certificates to the register's Office—an act authorizing the insertions of advertisements in the Mirror, printed at Russellville—and an act providing for the redemption of lands sold for taxes.

The last mentioned act provides, that all lands hereafter sold for taxes in this commonwealth, belonging either to residents or non residents may be redeemed before the expiration of two years, lands not sold for want of bidders shall be stricken off to the commonwealth. The redemption to be effected by the payment of the tax, &c. with an interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum to the purchaser, (if an individual) or 50 per cent, if stricken off to the commonwealth.

A letter from Detroit, (received at New York) dated Sep. 24, says:—"You will remember I wrote you of the fracas which occurred here in Dec. last, viz. two British officers, aided by some officers and citizens of the United States, attempting to take away a defector from Detroit. Their trial came on this court. Capt. Muir, one of the British officers, is fined 1000. sterl. and 17 days imprisonment. Lt. Lundy is fined 1000. sterl. and 6 months imprisonment, and Lt. Brevort, an American officer, 1000. New-York currency, and 75 days imprisonment. There are two other indictments still depending against Lundy and Brevort, for assault and battery committed at the same time on other persons. These decisions create great warmth in the minds of the people."

RUSSELLVILLE Nov. 14.

A gentleman who arrived in this town on Monday from Nashville, informs that a captain Smith of the United States army, passed through that place on Friday last, with dispatches from general Wilkinson for the President of the United States. The contents of the dispatches were not known, but captain Smith said at the time he left our army, no doubt was entertained that an engagement would take place between the Spanish and American forces—that communications had taken place between the Spanish and American commanders, in which the former had informed the latter that he had been instructed by his government to take the position which he then held, and support himself to the last extremity in the fame, which order he was determined to comply with.—The Spanish forces are said to exceed the Americans, by about 200.

NASHVILLE Nov. 8.

A gentleman of respectability reached this place last evening in 14 days from Natchitoches, and informs that Gen. Wilkinson had moved from that place two days previous to his departure from it, with all the United States troops, consisting of twelve companies, and one or two Volunteer companies of Dragoons. The general took with him four field pieces.

It was confidently expected that an engagement would take place, our troops marched in high spirits—and appeared anxious to meet the Spaniards, who it is said had received positive orders to occupy the ground within a few leagues of Natchitoches.

We are informed from the same source that a conference with the commander of the Spanish forces had been held, when he informed Gen. Wilkinson, that he had received his orders and was determined to maintain his post. And that they hourly expected the arrival of a re-inforcement of 10,000 troops.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord chancellor, and the new minister from England, is a young gentleman of amiable and respectable character and warmly attached to the United States. He married, about seven years ago, the daughter of Gen. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, one of the patriots of 1779, and who bled in his country's defence. By this marriage, Mr. E. has a daughter whom he left in Philadelphia, (when he returned to England some years ago) with her grand mother Mrs. Cadwallader, the general's widow. Mr. Erskine's father, the lord chancellor, is known to entertain, and to express upon all occasions, the most partial sentiments towards this country, and to have vested a considerable portion of his property in the American funds. The sending out Mr. Erskine to the United States, in the character he now fills, is the strongest proof of the sincere disposition of the British government to cultivate a lasting friendship with the United States.

(Charleston paper.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Great Britain and the U. States
On Monday, the lords Holland and Auckland, held their first meeting with their excellencies Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, the American Ambassadors, in the treasury chambers. They sat from 12 o'clock till two. Mr. Eden their secretary was with them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

Mr. ERSKINE, the British minister arrived in this city on Saturday from Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Oa. 31.

Highly Important.
A postscript to a letter from a respectable house at Bordaux to another in New-York under date of September 17, says,

"This moment we have news that the camp which had been formed at Paris for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up."

On Sunday, the 12th inst. departed this life at his residence in Baltimore county, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER, a black man, and immediate descendant of an African father. He was well known in his neighbourhood for his quiet and peaceable demeanor, and among scientific men as an astronomer and mathematician. In early life he was instructed in the most common rules of arithmetic, and thereafter, with the assistance of different authors, he was enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of all the high branches of learning. Mr. B. was the calculator of several almanacks which were published in this, as well as some of the neighbouring states, and although of late years none of his almanacks were published, yet he never failed to calculate one every year, and left them among his papers—preferring solitude to mixing with society, and devoting the greatest part of his time in reading and contemplation, and to no books was he more attached than the scriptures. At his decease he bequeathed all his astronomical and philosophical books and papers to a friend.

Mr. Banneker is a prominent instance to prove that a descendant of Africa is susceptible of as great mental improvement and deep knowledge into the mysteries of nature, as that of any other nation.

Any person who can give information where either Eli Thomas, Silvester Lay, George Lay, or John Davis live, and will communicate the same to Mr. Lawson McCullough of Lexington, will confer a particular obligation on Miss Sarah Shaver, who has just arrived from South Carolina, and is now at the house of Mr. McCullough.

The above gentlemen all married sisters to Miss Shaver, and she is desirous of discovering where they live.

Editors of Newspapers in Kentucky will do a benevolent act by giving the above an insertion.

The 23d. of August, 1806.

Ever to be remembered, on account of the wonderful recovery of John R. Shaw, who was on that day blown up in a well.

About 9 o'clock, (as near as I can recollect) the blast went off, but it was a considerable time before the neighborhood were apprised of my unhappy situation, and for the want of their assistance, I lay about an hour immersed in smoke, mud, and water, almost dead with the loss of blood, wounds and broken bones. Both my arms were broken, my left in three places, as also my right leg broken, and my left hand mangled, (in such a manner as induced the Doctors to take off two of my fingers,) and about one hundred flesh wounds, which caused a general belief that I never should recover. But

The Lord has pitied me,
And shined upon my face,
That all the earth may see
The wonders of his grace.

At the same time, Mr. Thomas M. Barney, who was standing over the well, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and lay some time insensible; but received no serious injury.

A messenger was sent off to Mr. Sanders, my employer in Lexington, who immediately dispatched Doctors Fishback, Dudley and Warfield, who set my broken bones and dressed my wounds. After which I was safely conveyed to my own house, accompanied by a number of respectable citizens of Lexington, and its vicinity. On my arrival I was re-examined, and my skull found to be fractured about the size of a dollar, and a fresh operation was performed with all possible speed and sound judgement. The faithfulness of my Surgeons, by day and night, will I hope prove an honor to all the Medical Society. The friendly visits, and generous contributions of the citizens, might be a pattern to all the world; and I hope those considerate gentlemen will be repaid an hundred fold, by the Great Rewarder of good actions.

JOHN R. SHAW.

THE Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Clarke, will meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at the house of Abraham Hanks, on a pre-emption of a thousand acres of Land entered in the name of Benjamin Harrison, on the West branch of Stoner's Fork of Licking; for the purpose of taking the depositions of witnesses to establish the notoriety of the said pre-emption, and do such other things as may be thought necessary according to law.

SAMUEL MORTON.

Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM

on Main-Street, in a public part of this Town

Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

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Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

Nov. 21, 1806. mgt.

NEW STORE.

ABNER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in the House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

Of this fall's importation from Europe; which he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE, or by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.—Also, the best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON,

CASTINGS,

WINDOW-GLASS,

HOLLOW WARE,

from Pittsburgh, and

NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Pennsylvania iron.

Lexington, 1806.

CONCERT.

ON Saturday the 29th inst. The Kentucky Musical Society will present to the publick, a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at Travellers' Hall, in the town of Lexington.

Tickets of admission (at 50 Cents) may be had at the place of performance. Children half price.

Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock and the performance commence precisely at 6.

When it is understood that the proceeds of the performances, are to go to the relief of the distressed poor, the Society have no doubt that the Concert will be generally attended.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, &c.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives for the State aforesaid.

To the Sheriff of Fayette county,

Greeting.

YOU are hereby commanded, that you cause an Election to be held for your said County at the Court-House thereof, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth instant, for the Election of a Representative to serve in the present General Assembly, in the room of Henry Clay, Esq. who has been elected a Senator to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Adair, Esq.—And that you cause the said Election to be made known to the Electors of your said county, and return to us how you shall cause this Writ to be executed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, the said William Logan hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, 1806, and in the 15th year of the Commonwealth

WILLIAM LOGAN, S. H. R.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C. H. R.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

THE subscriber having erected a

FULLING-MILL,

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross-Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assuring them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Poston's in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week, and return the Cloth dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices

WM. McCALL.

GOOD WAGES will be given for a

Fourneymam Fuller,

by the subscriber, who lives on Stoner's Fork of Licking, eight miles above Paris.

John M. Millen.

Nov. 8, 1806.

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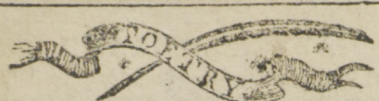
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Nov. 8, 1806.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

EXTRACT

From "Love and Satire," a small volume of poetical correspondence, between a young Lady and Gentleman, lately published in London.

To ELIZA, with a Dove.

ACCEPT, dear maid the most delightful bird,
That ever Venus to her chariot bound;
By Love adopted, and by Peace preferred,
For meekness valued, and for faith renowned.

A Bird, in which such rare perfections meet,
Alone is worthy to be counted thine;
His beauty, fair one, is, like yours complete,
And his fidelity resembles mine.

JULIUS.

"To JULIUS, with a Goose."

SWAIN, I accept your all accomplish'd Dove,
With rapture listen to his plaintive moan,
And vow with constancy the bird to love,
Whose beauty thus reminds me of my own.

I cannot prove my gratitude too soon,
For such a mark of tenderness conferred;
So song for song be thine, and boon for boon,
Kindness for kindness, swain, and bird for bird.

Lo, the best fowl that Lincoln can produce,
My choice has singled from a tuneful group;
Accept sweet Bird, from me, as Great a Goose,
As e'er was fatten'd in a poultryer's coop.

Your verse the merit of the Dove displays;
The compliments I pay my bird are few;
Yet, 'tis, methinks, no niggard share of praise,
To say how strongly he resembles you.

ELIZA.

HINTS TO HEADS OF FAMILIES. BY SIMON SHORTSPEECH.

1. Don't scold. If you do, your children may dread, but they will not respect you.
2. Don't find fault with every trifle. Admonition and correction, to be effectual, must not be too freely used.
3. When you command or threaten, do not waver. If your children find they can beat you, they will grow fond of triumph. Pretty bad times when young children govern their parents!
4. Never treat your children with false promises. It is teaching them bad tricks.
5. Be prompt and steady in your government. "Good government is much easier in practice than bad."
6. Do you wish your children to appear well in the world? Be not negligent in affording the means of information.
7. Do you wish them happy? Be careful you do not teach them vice by your example.

THE MARBLE CLUB.

THE following institutes for a social establishment upon a new plan, were composed by the late Lord Barrymore.

1. There shall be no more members admitted than the room will hold.
2. Resolved, that this amicable society have two anniversary dinners every year.
3. Resolved, that if any one member has more sense than another, he is to be kicked out of the company.
4. Resolved, that any man who cannot tell his right hand from his left, after being asked three times, shall be denied the honors and privileges of this society.
5. Resolved, that no member of this society shall presume to eat garlic, unless it can be proved that he likes it better than any other vegetable.
6. Resolved, that no member shall marry until the comes to years of discretion, and as that is a desperate hope, it is recommended to all to live bachelors.
7. Resolved, that if any curate, being a member, build a church out of his own private pay, he is to be branded as the out cast of policy and sent hand-cuffed to his diocese.
8. Resolved, that every man who is uglier than his neighbour, shall pay a fine of three pence monthly, to be expended in tobacco—unless his wife swears he is a better man than he appears to be.
9. Resolved, that every member who has two ideas, shall be obliged to one to his neighbour.

WHEN the body of the illustrious hero of Trafalgar was put into a box of spirits to be transported to old land, the bung accidentally fell and his Lordship's finger made its pearance at the opening—A sea who had for some years served in Admiral's ship, seized the hand, aving it a cordial gripe, at the same wiping away a tear that glistened his weather-beaten cheek, exclaim "D—n me old boy, if you are not better SPIRITS than any of us."

Monday, November 2d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz. Be it ordained that no Huckleberry shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Huckleberry is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Ckm.

A Copy Att.

JOHN WATKINS, Clerk

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

The Senate took into consideration, a question of the utmost importance to the State of Kentucky, viz. whether or not, General Posey, by virtue of his election last year, as Lieutenant Governor is speaker of the Senate.

The following resolution was for that purpose moved by Mr. Bullock.

"Resolved, that the decision of the senate at the last session, declaring General Posey speaker of the senate, for the time for which the late Lieutenant Governor was elected, is constitutional. To this resolution, Mr. Bledsoe proposed the following amendment—"That the senate proceed to the choice of a speaker, pro tem."

On account of the extreme importance of the question, Mr. Bledsoe was of opinion, that the discussion should be postponed until Tuesday, to give gentlemen time to methodize their sentiments on the subject. Colonel Slaughter was against any postponement, being convinced that the house had regularly a speaker already. After a little discussion on the subject, the question of postponement, was carried.

TUESDAY.—After Mr. Willis Lee, the secretary elected, had read the minutes of the senate on Monday, gen. Clay moved that John Wood, one of the editors of the Western World, be admitted to a seat within the bar of the senate chamber, as a customary practice with the Legislatures of other states for the purpose of taking notes. Mr. Bledsoe, with some warmth, opposed the motion, on account of the political writings of the person proposed as stenographer. He said that he had the privilege of taking his notes in the lobby, a right which every citizen enjoyed; but that he should give his vote against his having a seat within the bar. General Clay replied, that by offering his motion, it was not his intention to hurt the feelings of any member—that he could not perceive the connexion which existed between the political writings of Wood, and his taking notes in that house; he thought the people would be gratified with a correct account of their proceedings, he wished it himself; and this was the sole object he had in view, when he proposed it. He further stated, that no application had been made to him by J. Wood for that purpose; but that it had been suggested after they had met, by a gentleman of the greatest respectability, and a member of Congress. The ayes and noes were then taken by the members rising, when the former prevailed by a considerable majority, and J. W. consequently was admitted to a seat.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution and amendment, viz. That the senate proceed to the choice of a speaker pro tem. After several observations from Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Hubbard, General Desha, and Mr. Bullock, of no material import, Colonel Slaughter rose and said, he was averse to the amendment, because he entertained no doubt, but the house had a speaker already, and nothing but the feelings of the gentleman who was speaker, prevented him from taking the chair. The speaker, he said, was an officer of the people, and not of the senate. That the 9th section of the constitution, therefore, could have no reference to the speaker, but those of

the constitution (of which, that which occasioned the election of the present speaker is one) the senate were invested with this power. He therefore felt himself opposed to the amendment to the resolution, because he was satisfied they had regularly a speaker. Mr. Bledsoe rose to reply, and stated, that in his opinion, enough had been said, and the matter sufficiently discussed, to take the question on the amendment. At this time he conceived the house had not a right to go into their former proceedings; and therefore, moved

that the question be taken on the amendment.

Col. Slaughter said, he must be opposed to the amendment, because in his judgment, the house had a speaker, and on that account, the resolution was also improper.

Mr. Hubbard said, in the present form of the business, there was no appearance of the house ever coming to a determination. They had occupied the whole day of yesterday, in useless discussions without ever advancing nearer the point in view; and it seemed to him, that without some person taking the chair, that the like fate would await their proceedings of to-day. He therefore, should move another amendment, which he hoped would be the means of facilitating their progress, which was, "Resolved that the speaker be invited to take the chair, and proceed to business." He concluded by observing, that motives of delicacy, perhaps of false delicacy, had only kept the gentleman from the chair.

General Clay said, he was opposed to the last amendment, because he did not perceive in what manner it would facilitate their determination on the main question; that if General Posey took the chair, without it being known whether or not he was speaker, the house might with equal propriety sit and do their business without one. He referred to the 9th section, which vested the senate with the power of choosing their officers annually. He would beg leave to ask the gentlemen how they would get over this section? Whether or not they would consider it as a dead letter in the constitution? He was therefore opposed to the last amendment, and was in favour of the amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Hubbard replied, that unless the last amendment which he proposed was adopted, he really did not know how to vote. Place me, said he, in a situation how to vote, and I will vote; but under the present circumstances he felt at a loss how to act. He confessed that the last amendment which he proposed was not entirely satisfactory to himself; but it was the best which suggested itself; and he would be obliged to the gentlemen if some other could be thought of, which could effect the purpose he wished in a more expeditious manner.

General Clay said, he would be glad to understand the gentleman, but did not. The amendment to the resolution he thought would answer all the purposes desired; for those who thought the chair was vacant, would vote for the amendment; and those who were of a different opinion, would vote against it.

Colonel Slaughter again contended, that the speaker was an officer of the people, and not one of those as referred to in the 9th section, to be elected annually by the senate; that the chair, therefore, was not vacant; and if the question was taken on the first amendment, he should vote against it.

General Clay replied, that the argument turned on this point. Is, or is not, the speaker one of the officers of the senate?

Colonel Slaughter positively asserted, that the speaker was an officer of the people and not of the senate; and recapitulated several of the reasons he had before given.

General Clay. Let me quote the 9th section: "The house of Representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers." Is not the speaker of the house of representatives to be regarded as of the same class as the speaker of the senate. The only difference is, that the one is speaker of one branch of the legislature, and the second speaker of another branch; but they are of the same species and the same order. The regulations which the constitution prescribes respecting the speaker of the house of representatives, must therefore be understood as applicable to the speaker of the senate. When the 9th section says he house of representatives shall choose its speaker and the other officers, it certainly must be inferred, according to the ordinary acceptance of language, that the speaker is one of the officers of that house, and in like manner the speaker of the senate is one of the officers of this body. The 9th section gives us the power of choosing our officers annually; consequently it invests us with the right of electing a speaker annually. The senate has no power of electing a speaker annually. Transferring this office from one of its members to another. It is the constitution which transfers it; and by the constitution we are

guided. If we proceed otherwise, we act unconstitutionally.

Colonel Slaughter said there was a material difference between the speaker of the house of representatives, and the speaker of the senate. The first was an officer whom the constitution expressly provided, should be elected annually; but the lieutenant government of the state, a person chosen by the people was speaker of the senate, ex officio, and the senate had no power in the election, except on extraordinary occasions, when they were only vested with the privilege of supplying the place of lieutenant governor during that occasion, and could never resume the right until a similar occasion presented itself. That one of those occasions had happened, which caused the election of general Posey. The senate then exercised the right granted to them by the constitution. General Posey was elected, and therefore, was lieutenant governor, & consequently, speaker of the senate, and should remain so until the ensuing regular election.

Mr. Bledsoe said, he expected a discussion of a different nature would take place; and advanced a variety of reasons to show the impropriety of placing a man in the administration of our government, not the choice of the people. He observed how obnoxious to the citizens of the state, the power (under the old constitution) vested in the senate of filling the vacancies themselves was regarded; but that the power at present contended for by some gentlemen, was of a much more dangerous nature, and bore a greater resemblance to aristocracy; that he contended for principles, and not persons; that if gentlemen would endeavour on the present occasion to divest themselves of those natural feelings of sympathy, which they possessed for each other, he was certain their opinions would sooner coincide; that no one felt a higher respect and personal esteem for the gentleman elected speaker last session than he did; and were he a member of their body this year, none would afford him readier support—but that gentleman in the eye of the constitution was no more—He was constitutionally dead—he was none of their order; and, therefore, not eligible to fill the chair of that house. He next adverted to the practice usually pursued in the senate of congress. When the Vice President of the United States leaves the seat of government previous to the close of the session, that honourable body places in the chair one of their number, whose time of service does not expire sooner than the next presidential election; which circumstance proved that they were aware of the difficulty which would occur, if a senator was placed in the chair, whose senatorship was at an end previous to the succeeding election for president. Several other observations were made by Mr. Bledsoe, tending to show the dangerous consequences which would result to the state, were the practice adopted of the senate filling at their discretion the office of lieutenant governor; but our limits do not permit us to follow the gentleman through the variety of the reasons which he suggested in support of the amendment.

Several observations, rather of a warm description, solely arising from a zeal in argument, then passed between col. Slaughter and general Clay, but as they no ways tended to elucidate the question in point, we pass then over, and conclude by giving the Yeas and Nays upon the resolution of Mr. Bullock, the amendment offered by Mr. Hubbard having been withdrawn, and the first amendment to the resolution having been lost.

Yeas—Daniel Ashby, Edmund Bullock, James Crutcher, Robert Ewing, Richard Hickman, Benner Pemberton, Jesse Richardson, Gabriel Slaughter, William Roberts, John Williams, Daniel White, and Philemon Waters,—12.

Nays—William M. Bledsoe, Philip Buckner, Green Clay, Joseph Desha, Jilson Payne, James Parks, William Vawter, and Jos. Welch.—3.

FROM Lexington about one mile, Where John Murphy now owns the foil, My place is on Beaufort road, Which is my permanent abode. My Horse-Mill is in good repair, And I'll attend the public there; I'll serve them by night and by day; A little corn I'll take for pay.

By trade I am a Tailor too; I'm skill'd in fashions, old and new. If you will please to call and see, I doubt not but we'll agree.

JOHN MURPHY.

JOS. GRAY,
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite mrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well chosen assortment of
Merchandise,
of the latest importations, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS GLASS &
CHINA WARES.
Which will be sold cheap for cash
Lexington November 16, 1806

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY
BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,
No. 70, State Street—Boston, (Mass.)
THE EMERALD,
A LITERARY PAPER,
Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.
PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable
TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—
ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.
The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's Ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.
September 9th, 1806.

Just Received by
WILKINS & TANNEHILL,
And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.
10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,
4 — Colmaner,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Alum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do. Hyson Skin, }
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisins in keps.
The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.
A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.
W. & T.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.
Lexington, August 2, 1806.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

A Pair of Shoes and Stockings.
Tied up in a Pocket Handkerchief,
Were found on Saturday last in a street of this town. The owner can have them by applying to
John Bryan.

Lexington, Nov. 20.